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# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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## **Directors' report**

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### **Vision, mission and values**

#### **Our vision**

We believe in a world where everyone can lead peaceful, fulfilling lives, free from fear and insecurity.

#### **Our mission**

We work to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives.

We believe there are essential conditions necessary for peace to become established. We work to create environments where:

- People play an active role in preventing and transforming conflict and building peace.
- People have access to fair and effective paths to address the grievances and inequalities that drive conflict.
- People with influence exercise power to promote just and equitable societies.

These are not the only conditions needed to bring about peace, but we believe they are particularly important and that Saferworld, with its partners, can help achieve them.

**Saferworld  
believes that  
everyone should  
be able to lead  
peaceful, fulfilling  
lives, free from  
fear and insecurity**

#### **Our values**

Our integrity as an organisation comes from the values and principles that guide our work. We believe:

- In the worth, equality and dignity of every person, and respect the richness of social and cultural diversity.
- Inclusivity and accountability are essential in society if people are to enjoy security, justice and peaceful coexistence.
- Our actions must show honesty, transparency and consistency with our principles and the mission we profess.

For the year ended 31 March 2021

## Directors' report (continued)

### Our objectives

Saferworld works in close collaboration with our partners in pursuit of progress in five linked thematic and issue-based areas:

- Security and justice
- Gender
- External conflict drivers
- Conflict sensitivity
- Inclusive processes

We believe that progress in these areas can be a determinant in the prevention and reduction of violent conflict.

We pursue our priorities at the international, regional, national and sub-national levels. We believe that meaningful progress towards the realisation of our vision requires change in the following ways, through:

- Individuals and communities influencing effective responses to conflict and insecurity and promoting peace.
- Civil society playing an active role in influencing authorities and building capacities for peace.
- Authorities being responsive and accountable to people's needs and their actions helping to build peace.
- External actors operating in a way that supports peace, including through their engagement on security and justice provision.

All of these actors have a pivotal role to play in building sustainable peace. Alongside this, we support the development and implementation of related policies and engage in dialogue with regional and international policy makers to encourage them to exert their influence in a positive manner.

## **Strategic report**

### **Review of performance**

**2020–21 marked the final year of Saferworld’s 2017–21 strategic plan. Our action is guided by five long-term strategic objectives:**

- Strengthen people’s security and access to justice through the development and effective delivery of responsive, accountable and locally-appropriate security and justice.
- Challenge gender norms that cause and perpetuate conflict and insecurity.
- Reduce the impact of external drivers of conflict including weapons flows, illicit finance and militarised responses to security threats.
- Ensure international political, economic, development and security engagement in conflict-affected contexts is sensitive to conflict dynamics and contributes to sustainable peace.
- Promote peacebuilding processes and governance systems that are inclusive, fair, responsive and accountable and address the root causes of conflict.

We worked across 11 countries and territories with over 50 partners and a wide network of other associates, using evidence and experience from our programmes to make recommendations to international policy makers – leading to real changes for those affected by conflict and violence.

#### **Achievements**

As a result of our and our partners’ community security work, 300 action plans addressing safety and security needs were implemented successfully by communities and authorities in 2020–21.

We supported 186 different community groups to develop and deliver initiatives which addressed their security concerns. This spanned nine countries – Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Yemen.

3,744 community members, 412 civil society representatives and 364 authority representative received support and training from Saferworld on peacebuilding, conflict transformation and conflict- and gender-sensitive governance solutions.

We have maintained the visibility and recognition of Saferworld as a go-to source of critical thinking and analytical expertise concerning arms control and global peace and security.

## 2020–21 in perspective

In 2020–21, COVID-19 affected Saferworld's programme and policy work in many ways. The pandemic is magnifying risks of future instability – from destroying livelihoods and worsening food security to intensifying political polarisation. These trends have had a disproportionate impact on women and disadvantaged groups. Most worryingly, the pandemic has accelerated the world's authoritarian turn, with the closure of civic space and increased repression of civic protest. Yearly increases in global military spending show governments' growing reliance on military and hard security tools to manage conflicts. Short-term, counter-productive security interventions, often in pursuit of counter-terror, stabilisation and counter-migration objectives and geopolitical rivalries, are undermining human rights and peacebuilding efforts, and starving initiatives for peace, human rights and democracy of the support required to make a bigger impact. The need for inclusive, gender-sensitive, community-based security and peacebuilding programmes has only increased even as the operational environment for supporting this work has become ever more challenging.

At both our Headquarters (HQ) and country level, beginning in March 2020 Saferworld staff shifted to working from home in order to comply with government social distancing measures and to protect staff, partners and others from COVID-19 itself. While challenging in many ways, this also provided an opportunity for Saferworld to further adapt to online working. Country programmes and international teams revisited their activity plans in light of the pandemic to determine which were still feasible and safe, and which had to be postponed, adapted or cancelled. Many activities, where possible, were delivered entirely online.

## Regional and policy programme highlights

### EAST AFRICA

In East Africa, we work on issues that occur within and across communities, such as conflicts around natural resources, community security and governance. This calls for an approach involving diverse partnerships to support people to live peaceful and fulfilling lives wherever they are.

Thirty years of conflict have severely impacted **Somalia's** formal security structures, with the little available resources diverted to deal with the armed insurgency. As a result, the everyday security needs of communities are often not met. Working with our partners – the Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC), the Somali Women Solidarity Organization (SWSO) and Isha Human Rights Organization – in 2021 we entered the fifth and final year of our Addressing Root Causes of Conflict project designed to re-establish community structures that can help improve people's day-to-day security and safety, and strengthen links with local authorities and formal security providers.

Together with our partners, SWDC and SWSO, and Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS), we also produced a report on how women's rights and civil society organisations have been sidelined in COVID-19 preparedness and response policies and measures, which consequently have fallen short in preventing and addressing the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls. The Executive Directors of SWDC and SWSO (interviewed for Saferworld here) were also selected to be part of the Prime Minister's advisory committee.

Significant strides have been made by the project's 14 volunteer action groups. They have established long-lasting and trusting relationships with their communities in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, and have continued their advocacy efforts with local governments for greater stability and peace.

In June 2021, we launched our Somali website, which will help further our advocacy aims and reach a wider audience. Following our advocacy based on data from police advisory committees (PACs), the Jubaland Ministry of Justice has set up a committee – consisting of representatives from communities, police and government – to draft the first policy on the rights of detainees and prisoners, which will introduce a monitoring and oversight process to meet detainees' basic needs and their right to legal representation. Looking ahead, we hope to further build synergies with the Somali police force and expand the Ila wadaag1 forum from Mogadishu to all federal member states.

With elections scheduled for 2022 in **Kenya** political divisions, coupled with other unresolved governance challenges such as weak institutions, corruption, exclusion and high rates of youth unemployment, are likely to polarise the country. They could also create hostilities between and among single/mixed identity groups – such as ethnic, political and religious groups – that have coexisted peacefully in the past.

With Life & Peace Institute, Universities and Colleges Students' Peace Association of Kenya, Pamoja for Transformation and the Catholic Diocese of Eldoret, in 2020–21 we continued our USAID-funded project to reduce violence and conflict in five counties in Kenya. We created safe spaces for different identity groups, including women and youth to build resilient relationships and engage in conversations on issues that drive conflict.

We undertook conflict assessments across the programme's target counties and at the national level to facilitate an in-depth understanding of the conflict dynamics and identify opportunities for responding to these under the programme. We later used the assessment findings to co-create program interventions with key peace, governance, and electoral actors and university students from selected institutions across the five counties. Saferworld was also a key player in efforts to reform the criminal justice system, particularly related to extra-judicial killings in the informal settlements. We published a Court Users Committee handbook to ensure positive and solution-oriented engagement between citizens, human rights defenders and justice providers nationwide.

We strengthened rangeland community agency through the Ward Community Action Groups (WCAGs) and County Action Platform (CAP). Through extensive support to public participation and training, WCAGs and the CAP have emerged as empowered, inclusive, and strong community agencies, recognised by the County and National Government as core community structures in bridging public participation of rangeland communities, which have successfully worked with government to embed community needs in environmental policy.

WCAGs, which are giving increasing prominence to marginalised groups, including women, also played a pivotal role in promoting community dialogues, easing inter-ethnic and cross-territorial tensions. A major breakthrough was the revival of the Pokot, Turkana, and Samburu (POTUSA) grazing committee in April 2020, providing an avenue to address long-

standing rangeland resource management issues on access to shared cross-boundary resources. Our interventions led to the establishment of the Peace and Cohesion Sector Forum (PCSF), spearheading planning and collective efforts in intervening on conflicts and insecurity situations across Northern Kenya. The PCSF has facilitated dialogues on strategic cross-territorial natural resource management issues and is now recognised as the first point of call in responding to and intervening on conflicts and insecurity matters in the region.

Competition over natural resources, climate change, conflict arising from influxes of refugees, and tensions around local, regional and national elections all impact the long-term peace of communities in **Uganda**.

In 2020–21, Saferworld worked in partnership to support 12 community action groups in Northern Uganda to resolve land conflicts through mediations, dialogues, negotiations and reconciliation meetings in Adjumani and Nwoya districts. Twenty further community action groups were established in Karamoja and Northern Uganda to support the project on promoting conflict sensitive land-based investments. In addition, Amudat, Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts in Karamoja were supported to develop district-level conflict-sensitive investment policies that protect the rights of communities, particularly the marginalised, and balance them with investors' interests. This process in Karamoja sub region was based on the learning from Saferworld and partner's technical support to Nwoya district that led to the development of a gender and conflict sensitive investment policy. In addition, Saferworld and partner conducted one on one investors' conflict sensitive land based investment outreaches. Thirteen investors (both in Northern and Karamoja) received this kind of support. More investors are now integrating conflict sensitivity in their activities, reporting to the authorities conflict issues arising from their work and taking corporate social responsibility and environmental protection more seriously.

We worked with partners, local government and community action groups to run radio spot messages talk shows discussing issues including how COVID-19 is affecting social dynamics, gender-based violence, violence against children, integrated conflict sensitivity and land conflict prevention. There were also sessions in which listeners could call in to speak to panellists about resolving family conflicts.

In early 2021 Saferworld and TPO Uganda began working with regional organisations – Gulu Women's Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G) in Northern Uganda, Karamoja Development Forum (KDF) in Karamoja, Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile (RICE-WN) in West Nile and Rwenzori Information Centres Network (RIC-NET) in Western Uganda – on a three-year project to support communities, formal and informal authorities, and civil society organisations to work together to build peace and resolve conflicts. Each organisation is rooted within communities, with diverse and significant expertise in peacebuilding, women's political and economic empowerment, mental health and psychosocial support, and youth, peace and security.

*“A mix of representatives from the refugees and host community is a sign of unity, unity is key in peacebuilding” - Idringi Joseph, an elder in Uriama Sub-County, Terego District, West Nile.*

Slow progress in implementing the **South Sudan** revitalised peace agreement, high levels of corruption, and clampdowns on civic space have almost halted efforts for peace in South Sudan. As the humanitarian situation worsens and the division of South Sudanese society along ethnic and tribal lines grows, the situation remains volatile.

In 2020–2021 we worked with ten South Sudanese partner organisations to support 59 action groups to lead local-level initiatives to mitigate local conflict dynamics, and strengthen social cohesion. We trained, mentored and supported 1,770 community volunteers to lead projects with traditional leaders, authorities and service providers, including tackling food shortages through income-generating farming projects in Aweil, lobbying local government to issue a ban on gun-fire in Jonglei state, and creating job opportunities for young people in Gok-Machar.

These volunteers have worked flexibly – especially given the challenges posed by COVID-19 – becoming vital links supporting humanitarian programmes. For example, young people came together to build a dyke on the banks of the Nile in Twic East county in Jonglei State, where over 130,000 people were displaced due to flooding.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, we also championed women’s rights organisations to address heightened levels of gender-based violence through life-saving psychosocial support and small grants for women-led initiatives.

We also hosted state-level roundtable discussions in eight states across South Sudan, identifying participants’ major security concerns. As a result, we published eight briefings covering our findings, and one summary briefing to guide our advocacy efforts. We participated in the UK non-governmental organisations Working Group on South Sudan. Through this forum, we engaged with the UK Special Envoy on South Sudan on safety and security issues. Through this group we also advocated against the UK aid cuts in South Sudan. We also presented at several UK parliamentary briefings and US congressional briefings. In the US, we have also garnered congressional support for the passing of legal amendments pertaining to South Sudan on anti-corruption and funding. In the US, we coordinated and led advocacy on atrocity early warning identification and prevention and advocated for greater congressional attention on South Sudan. We have influenced key congressional offices, supported the passage of an important amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act committing the US to helping crackdown on corruption and support the peace process, and drafted stand-alone legislation that would strengthen the US’ approach to South Sudan in support of peace.

In 2022–21, **Sudan** continued to face political and economic challenges as it slowly transitions to democratic government. Like the rest of the world, it grapples with COVID-19.

Our work expanded to new states (the Blue Nile and South Kordofan) and we developed a network of more than 30 civil society partners that supported over 300 locally led initiatives. These projects, ranging in scope and length, focused on supporting youth and women’s groups to achieve their demands for democratic transition and lead efforts for peaceful co-existence between ethnic groups. In Habila County, we supported local organisations to lead peaceful dialogues between the nomad Arabs (Darnaalea tribe) and Wauncho (Nuba tribe), after decades of conflict. Following prolonged intervention and advocacy, the two tribes

signed an agreement to end the violence. As a result of this agreement, Arab cattle keepers peacefully passed through Nuba territory and accessed grazing land and water during the drought season.

At the national level, we supported our partner the Al-Ayam Centre for Cultural Studies and Development to connect civil society representatives from the peripheries to national policy dialogues on peace processes with government, international agencies and the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS). Consequently, UNITAMS is keen to set up a mechanism nationally and in key regions to ensure greater and continuous civil society participation. Alongside our partner Framework Mechanism for Conflict Transformation, we led a historic trust-building meeting in Haiban and the Nuba Mountains between civil society from government-controlled areas and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) controlled areas.

We have also undertaken advocacy on a range of issues, including on economic reform, the Juba peace process, and its five tracks. Through the UK non-governmental organisations Working Group on Sudan, we have also regularly engaged with key UK officials, including the UK Special Envoy on Sudan.

## **MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

The conflict in **Yemen** continues to deteriorate and impact all pockets of Yemeni society. The COVID-19 pandemic has also put a strain on a public infrastructure already damaged by war.

Our work in Yemen continues to put the priorities of Yemeni communities and civil society at the core. We worked with activist and volunteer groups to resolve long-standing problems and conflicts affecting day-to-day life, including ending a 30-year dispute between villages over water distribution that affected over 6,000 people. The action groups also led a monumental community initiative to rebuild the critical Hijat Al Abad road that links Taiz and Abyan.

In Taiz, Aden and Abyan, we supported partners and action groups to lead COVID-19 prevention and treatment initiatives, including rebuilding or renovating destroyed or disused health centres, and sourcing life-saving medical resources such as oxygen tanks and ventilators. The initiatives also worked to improve the conditions for women inmates in local prisons in light of pandemic restrictions. As a result of their work, these issues were recognised by other stakeholders: the Islah party prepared a study into their conditions, and other organisations started working to improve conditions, undeterred by a missile strike which forced them to start again.

This year, our Civil Society Solidarity Fund entered its final phase. We worked with ten Yemeni organisations to complete a range of community projects, offering training and technical support to ensure long-term sustainability. The success of this project has inspired new and innovative partnerships with civil society organisations across the country. We have continued our back-channel advocacy on the international stage, including recent efforts with the EU, US and UK ambassadors to Yemen to champion women activists and

civil society voices in peace negotiations and diplomacy strategies. We also supported Yemeni-led advocacy on enhancing the role of young people in peace-making processes.

## **Asia**

In Asia, we work in three distinct sub-regions – South Asia, Southeast Asia and Central Asia – using a variety of programming models and approaches, including research and analysis, community-based/community security approaches, and multi-level advocacy.

### **SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

In 2020–21, Saferworld completed our four-year UK-funded programme supporting constructive bilateral engagement between **Afghanistan** and **Pakistan**, and Pakistan and **India**. The programme has ensured conflict prevention and management across the India–Pakistan bilateral relationship, at a time of sharp deterioration in relations between the two countries. Through a wider network, programme participants and dialogue organisers supported constructive engagement around the Line of Control, directly channelled messages when diplomatic engagement was non-existent, and addressed misinformation and engaged in fact-checking around incidents. Crucially, the programme has supported peaceful responses, offers of state-to-state dialogue, and de-escalation in the face of a rapidly changing situation in Kashmir. The programme has also instituted Confidence Building Measures with both human and economic impacts.

On the Afghanistan–Pakistan front, the programme contributed to changes in visa policies for Afghan students and businesspeople travelling to Pakistan, and secured extensions for the stay of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. This work has also led to shifts in attitudes and narratives, with individual participants altering hard-line stances on issues such as the Kartarpur corridor and the role of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

With the context now significantly shifting in the region, particularly following recent events in Afghanistan, this programme of work has also provided Saferworld with an invaluable platform on which to build our regional engagement across South Asia.

The Rohingya people in **Bangladesh** entered their fourth year of living in Cox’s Bazar amid rising tensions between host and Rohingya communities and increased competition over resources, livelihoods and public services. It is women and girls who bear the brunt of an already difficult situation, compounded by COVID-19 and environmental emergencies. They face gender-based violence, have limited access to security and justice, and see authorities upholding patriarchal norms rooted in both host and refugee communities. Increasingly, they face restrictions on their mobility and their participation in decision-making spaces.

Building on participatory research we conducted, in 2021 we published research examining the gender dynamics of rising tensions within and between host and Rohingya communities in Cox’s Bazar, which revealed how governance structures and humanitarian interventions are, in some cases, fuelling tensions and worsening gender inequality. The report provided recommendations for donors, governments and international bodies to ensure that the needs and voices of women and girls are prioritised in donor interventions, government policy and humanitarian programming.

2020–2021 in **Myanmar** spanned extraordinary milestones and upheaval as people across the country weathered turbulent ups and downs. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the general elections in November and the military coup d'état on 1 February 2021 punctuated a year which saw overlapping political, economic and social crises, along with extreme brutality against the public and a nationwide resistance campaign.

Myanmar's official number of positive COVID-19 cases remained low until the latter part of 2020, but from the first days of the pandemic the knock-on effects were considerable. Community-wide lockdowns, widespread quarantining, curfews, international border closures for goods and people, and domestic travel restrictions led to increases in unemployment, income and food insecurity, gender-based violence and social divisions across Myanmar. To respond, Saferworld and our partners pivoted our work on community security and access to justice towards supporting civil society organisations and communities. We provided remote guidance for communities on how they could respond to the pandemic using different activities like impact assessments, networking and advocacy with authorities, and public health awareness campaigns. We also provided technical guidance on people-centred, community-focused engagement for security personnel to prevent overly securitised public health responses in non-state areas.

Saferworld also developed advocacy platforms on human security and inclusive justice for ethnic-based political parties in the lead up to Myanmar's general elections, in which the incumbent National League for Democracy won by a landslide. With a Myanmar-based education institution, we produced three Burmese-languages modules on security and justice to promote wider debate and discussions on these critical issues. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar military's power grab in the nation's capital triggered a swell of public protests and non-violent civil disobedience campaigns – which the authorities met with increasingly violent tactics. Saferworld responded flexibly to partners' needs to support them as they strategised on safe operations, risk mitigation and the documentation of civil society actions and campaigns, including the leading role of women in the opposition movement. Post-coup, Saferworld continued to engage in international advocacy for effective, safe support to civil society, and continued to analyse the ongoing political crisis.

## **CENTRAL ASIA**

In Central Asia, political turbulence, cross-border tensions and COVID-19 strained the fabric of society and worsened many existing problems faced by communities. Our work continued to focus on improved security for communities, including through support for trust-building and collaboration between communities and police. We also supported the participation of young people and women. In Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan we were inspired by the resilience and activism of the community groups and civil society organisations we supported, who found new and innovative ways to build peace and address challenges across the region.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, with partners Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) and Civic Union, we continued our support to collaborative community–police partnership groups despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 and resulting lockdowns, especially in the early months of pandemic. Many meetings and plans shifted to an online format and groups worked to support COVID-prevention, and to address the issues affecting communities, such as difficult home conditions, increased domestic violence and a lack of digital connectivity. We

also supported local authorities to work effectively and safely by providing guidance on COVID safety measures, and worked with the national TV channel 'ELTR' on a show about safety during the lockdown. During this time, we continued to see support from communities and the authorities for our work, with local representatives providing premises and co-financing for project activities and meetings. We also worked at the national level to embed the community policing approach within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). This included working closely with the MIA Academy for police recruits, to ensure that conflict-sensitive and human rights-focused training modules are an integral part of police courses. We also held a number of meetings with the MIA to provide recommendations and learning.

We successfully completed two projects with partners FTI, IDEA Central Asia and Interbilim, focusing on supporting youth participation. Because of the pandemic, many events were held online, but the young participants were just as able to communicate directly with representatives and authorities as well as with each other. The projects generated a flurry of publications and outputs, including an interactive research report where young people identified security concerns in their communities, tying them to the Sustainable Development Goals and providing recommendations. We also published a series of personal stories profiling young people's ideas and experiences across the country.

In **Tajikistan**, the onset of the pandemic led to a massive mobilisation of civil society in response to government inaction. We supported civil society partners around the country, especially those who were part of the 30-member Civil Society Platform (CSP) Saferworld helped establish, to identify the needs of communities and local authorities in responding to the pandemic and mitigating its impact. These organisations provided personal protective equipment for communities and authorities alike, and helped raise awareness of prevention methods. The CSP also monitored expenditure of foreign aid donated to fight the pandemic, to ensure it was being spent effectively and deployed where it was needed the most.

On top of our support to existing collaborative police– community problem-solving groups around the country, we helped set up five new ones in remote areas, including along the borders with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan. We advocated for the groups to be more inclusive of women and youth and provided small grants to address local problems and improve the quality of life in remote communities. We worked with local authorities, supporting them to institutionalise a community-led approach to safety and security. Nationally, we facilitated dialogues between civil society and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) on safety and security. We also supported Tajikistan's MIA Academy to develop a community policing toolkit to teach cadets conflict-sensitive approaches to policing. We also supported on-the-job training for police around the country, and fed into both the Police Reform Strategy 2021–2025 and the Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism Strategy.

In **Uzbekistan**, building on a successful pilot project, we launched our first full project with partner network Istiqbolli Avlod to support women-led civil society organisations in Jizzakh, Namangan and Tashkent regions to work with local authorities and community representatives to resolve local issues and concerns.

## POLICY AND ADVOCACY

Saferworld has a track record of challenging policymakers through advocacy and amplifying the voices of those affected by conflict. We work in collaboration with local and national organisations to effect change at regional and global levels. Switching to online advocacy for a large part of the pandemic has opened up space for more inclusive and representative participation in policy and advocacy communications, as the need for expensive flights and accommodation along with the challenge of securing visas for partners from conflict-affected areas were no longer limiting factors. We have taken advantage of this to promote the participation of women, and of our partners, in high-level policy debates and other events.

Saferworld recognises how the easy availability of **arms** can fuel, prolong and intensify conflict, with devastating consequences for people's lives. We work to strengthen national, regional and international controls on the global transfer of arms.

In 2020–2021 Saferworld was one of the leading civil society organisations working on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Through both our ATT Expert Group, which met virtually during the pandemic, and the formal ATT process, we encouraged states to focus on irresponsible arms transfers – for example in the context of terrorism and organised crime, and by interrogating the legal challenges to arms transfers now happening in a growing range of jurisdictions.

We also worked to maintain civil society access despite the challenges posed by the pandemic: we motivated the (successful) effort to open up to civil society the decision-making process at the Treaty's sixth Conference of States Parties, and worked with partners to present views on this and other issues at the Conference. We maintained our role as convenor of the informal Western Europe-wide 'Brussels Group' of NGOs working on arms trade issues, with a focus during the year on preventing the supply of material support for the war in Yemen and challenging the plans for the EU to provide arms into a range of fragile context through the development of a European Peace Facility.

Saferworld pressed the UK government on a range of arms transfer control issues, most urgently the sale of arms at risk of being used in the conflict in Yemen. We continue to provide technical support to the Campaign Against Arms Trade in its legal challenge to the UK government's arms exports to Saudi Arabia. With our partners from the UK Working Group on Arms, we successfully advocated for the reconvening of the Committee on Arms Export Controls (CAEC) in the new parliament, highlighting the need for meaningful parliamentary accountability in light of the government's appalling record in supplying arms into the Yemen war.

Growing instability across the Middle East, Asia and many parts of Africa has presented huge challenges for international communities – most notably record levels of forced displacement and terror attacks. The international **peacebuilding responses** have often been short-term and counter-productive. We promote action that is initiated by the communities themselves, and that effectively addresses the real causes of conflict-related crises and threats.

During 2020/21, we deepened our collaboration with partners outside our typical network and started to work in larger coalitions. This was behind the formation of the Security Policy Alternatives Network (SPAN) – which facilitates collaboration on shared priorities between

partners across the human rights, peacebuilding, women's rights and humanitarian spaces. This network has committed to amplifying and supporting collective advocacy, building on the concerns and perspectives of partners in those places worst affected by hard security interventions.

Working to influence security policies, SPAN has performed research on the negative impacts of current approaches and worked together on shared advocacy events and engagements. Through SPAN, we held a virtual conference 'Turning the Authoritarian Tide', which attracted over 400 attendees and brought our expertise to a global audience. As well as multiple SPAN members, speakers included the UN Special Rapporteur for promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Professor Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, and the Political Adviser to the EU Special Representative for the Sahel.

Considering the continuing economic and social reverberations of COVID-19, ongoing debates around overly securitised domestic policing, and the acknowledgement from new US administration officials that security approaches need to change, a network like SPAN – which is promoting alternative ways of achieving security with people of affected countries at the forefront – has a lot more potential to unleash.

In 2020–21, **gender** continued to be a strong focus. Together with Conciliation Resources we developed the [Facilitation Guide to conducting a participatory Gender-sensitive Conflict Analysis](#) (GSCA), which provides tools to analyse the root causes of gendered violence in any context. We have shared this approach with a range of international bodies as well as with partner organisations in conflict-affected areas, and have since been approached by a number of donors and partner peacebuilding organisations, including the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF), Irish Aid, the EU, UNWomen and Chemonics, requesting that we support them to adopt GSCA.

In October 2020, we launched a gender campaign, 'This is how', which focused on how to implement gender-sensitive or gender-transformative peacebuilding programmes, and the positive impacts of doing so. Most of our publications and communications on gender since October have been framed within the campaign, collaborating with women's rights partner organisations. We also published a COVID-19 series, which highlighted the work that women's rights and civil society organisations are undertaking to provide a COVID-19 response based on social justice and gender equality. It gives visibility to the important work that CSOs do to enhance positive peace.

Based on unofficial bilateral dialogues and exchanges between Pakistan, India and Afghanistan, led by Saferworld, we explored in a [report](#) how these 'Track II' activities have supported women's representation and meaningful engagement and influence over foreign policy debates in South Asia. We identified where this has worked well, and where there may be constraints due to local policies and norms. We then outlined how this kind of dialogue work could be adapted to increase women's meaningful participation, drawing on the insights of women in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

Over the past year we supported 195 community groups, 181 civil society organisations and 193 authorities to research, discuss, prioritise and advocate for people-centred **security and justice**, directly reaching 5,464 people. As a result of this work, more community groups across our programmes are working independently to address community security issues

without support from us or our partners, which demonstrates their strengthened agency and sustainability - critical at a time when international and internal travel were so disrupted.

Saferworld was also at the forefront of efforts to understand how COVID-19 was affecting the provision of security and justice, drawing on the experiences of our staff and partners in conflict-affected contexts. To highlight these impacts, in August 2020 we published a briefing on *The role of the security sector in COVID-19 response: An opportunity to 'build back better'?* It assesses how security forces were involved in measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic, revealing how some authoritarian governments exploited COVID-19 to violate citizens' rights, clamp down on public demonstrations, and advance their own political agendas. It also shows how community activists and civil society were often 'first responders' to the pandemic, playing a critical role in providing information and assistance. The briefing outlines guiding principles for security actors responding to pandemics, as well as longer-term considerations for international partners. The UK Government's Stabilisation Unit asked Saferworld to present these findings and recommendations to a cross-section of officials, while they also featured in a Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs' letter to the Netherlands parliament on how COVID-19 has affected security and the rule of law, with particular reference to gender impacts and the roles of informal actors. We also contributed to a United Nations Development Programme consultation on people-centred security. The resultant UNDP paper incorporated our points about the important role played by non-state actors in providing security, while highlighting the 'programmatic innovations of NGOs like Saferworld that are paving the way for the realization of more effective people-centered approaches by the UN and other international security stakeholders'.

As an important player in international development and security **China** has major influence in conflict-affected and fragile countries. Our work supports China in making positive contributions to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Throughout 2020, we implemented an EU-funded Africa–China–Europe dialogue and cooperation project on preventing the diversion of arms and ammunition into and within Africa. In October 2020, we achieved a crucial milestone in our work to support the effective regulation of the international arms trade, when China officially joined the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). As an ATT state party, China now has legal obligations not to transfer arms where there is a risk of diversion to armed groups or other unintended recipients, and where there is a risk of them being used to commit serious violations of international human rights or humanitarian law. China is also committed to reporting publicly on all exports and imports of a broad range of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons. Saferworld has raised awareness and advocated for the ATT initiative together with Chinese partners over the past 15 years.

The establishment of Saferworld Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd. in China marked another important milestone for Saferworld. Throughout 2020–21, the new Beijing-based company enabled direct access to a number of Chinese businesses operating in fragile and/or conflict-affected countries. We laid the foundations to support socially aware businesses on conflict analysis and monitoring and evaluation, and to facilitate a more systematic process of involving communities, civil society and Chinese businesses in countries along the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

We also worked with the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF) on a research report entitled *Road to peace or bone of contention?* The report, which was published in March 2021, illustrates the complex relationships between BRI investments and conflict dynamics

in four countries (Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan and Uganda) and recommends ways to ensure that BRI projects are delivered with conflict sensitivity at their core.

The **European Union** has a vital role to play in conflict prevention and human rights, and so we advocate to EU policymakers for the adoption of conflict-sensitive approaches.

In 2020–21 we successfully advocated to the European External Action Service to incorporate gender analysis, meaningful consultation and intersectionality in the EU's Women, Peace and Security Strategic Approach and Action Plan.

We also offered input into: the EU's Horn of Africa Strategy, its Sahel Strategy, a concept on irregular migration for common security and defence policy (CSDP) missions, the Migration and Asylum Pact, the Dutch Ministry of Defence's guidance on conflict sensitivity, and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung's thematic paper on crisis prevention and peacebuilding – the last of which formed the basis of the German SPD's 2021 federal election manifesto. The European Commission commissioned us to revise the EU staff handbook on operating in situations of conflict and fragility and to contribute to its publication 'Evaluations in Hard-to-Reach Areas'. We have contributed to conflict sensitivity being included in EU programming, evaluations and its commitment to increasing conflict analysis.

We co-wrote an open letter to the European Parliament, which subsequently pressed Egypt (successfully) for the release of Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights staff.

Increased focus has been put on the EU's defence ambitions, and we have been instrumental in ensuring that programmes are based on conflict analysis under the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) – analysis which Saferworld has, in some cases, been asked to perform. And while the European Peace Facility was adopted with the option of including lethal weapons, its budget was cut and safeguards advocated by Saferworld were put in place. On the subject of EU defence policy, we conducted research into EU Security Assistance in the Sahel for publication later in 2021.

2020 saw the merger of the **UK** Department for International Development (DfID) with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, along with cuts to the UK aid budget from 0.7 to 0.5 per cent of GDP. Saferworld was disappointed with these developments, having long championed DfID's conflict expertise.

In March 2021 the UK Government published its Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy. We shadowed its progress, offering analysis to officials involved, lobbying Parliament and making submissions to the Review.

Our work with SWDC in Somalia on women's rights organisations was instrumental in the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Women, Peace and Security team's decision to put out a call for proposals of £1.5 million to fund gender-transformative programmes. Our advocacy also resulted in CSSF adopting our community security model (which identifies and responds to local perceptions of security by working through both formal and informal systems) to increase attention and spending on women's security needs.

From September 2020, with the support of the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, we sustained the Oxford Research Group Remote Warfare Programme under a new name: the Security Policy Change Project. This brought Warpod, a monthly podcast featuring leading

voices discussing the risks and challenges of contemporary conflict, to Saferworld. Each episode has an average of 300 listens, and the podcast has a growing audience across Europe, the US and elsewhere, including Japan, Mali, Russia and Somalia.

At the **UN**, we continue to work in coordination with other peacebuilding organisations to influence policy and programming decisions on peacebuilding, peacekeeping, gender, and youth, peace and security. By working closely with a coalition of human rights, humanitarian and civic space organisations that focus on UN counter-terrorism, we achieved significant outcomes in pushing the UN system to reckon with the harmful effects of current approaches. Through this coalition we worked to ensure the voices of civil society representatives were included in policy discussions in New York on counter-terrorism. We worked closely with diplomats in New York to strengthen language in the seventh UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) on human rights oversight, protection of civic space and gender sensitive approaches, and we supported 70 civil society partners to engage in advocacy on counter-terrorism issues through a range of public and private advocacy events. This work built on a series of research and written products that explored the impact of the increasing prominence of counter-terrorism at the UN. The flagship report, *A fourth pillar for the United Nations? The rise of counter-terrorism*, was widely read at high levels within the UN, raising awareness and influencing a significant number of organisations and officials within the UN system.

We engaged with the UN Department of Peace Operations in relation to their UN Future of Peacekeeping project, and submitted a written input warning about the risks of counter-terrorism and regime protection in UN peace operations (see our analysis which was published by the Department of Peace Operations). As part of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture review, the UN Secretary General's recommendations to the UN General Assembly included evidence from a regional consultation that took place in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan to bring together stakeholders from four Central Asian countries.

Saferworld **USA** pushed for the US government to play a vital role in conflict prevention, end securitised responses to crises and threats, and listen to the voices of peacebuilders in conflict-affected countries.

In 2020–21 we worked in coalition with likeminded peace and rights organisations to influence a shift in narrative and practice in relation to US government approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding, counter-terrorism, conflict and gender sensitivity, and partnership and localisation. This work included the hosting of a well-attended event at US PeaceCon to promote a reckoning with the legacy of 9/11 and the global war on terror, which involved Security Policy Alternatives Network participants from all over the world.

Together with the Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL) we facilitated Saferworld's South Sudan program to deliver evidence at a congressional briefing on the impacts of the re-designation of Protection of Civilian sites as conventional camps for internally displaced persons. This was followed by further collaboration with FCNL to hold a congressional panel focusing on how the US can better support peacebuilding in the region, which highlighted Saferworld's community policing work and its work to transform gender norms as a way to address gender-based violence.

Through engagement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), our analysis also was included in the department's Somalia Gender Assessment, reflecting our expertise in conducting gender analyses and integrating them into programmatic work.

Making sure that aid does not contribute to inequalities and grievances that drive violent conflict, and maximises the contributions to sustainable peace, is a vital priority for aid agencies. At Saferworld, we provide several kinds of support to help national and international organisations, donors and international financial institutions better understand the contexts they operate in. Firstly, we run **conflict sensitivity helpdesks**, which are responsive call-down facilities that deliver rapid analysis, technical guidance and strategic inputs to support institutions with the uptake of conflict sensitivity. In 2020–21, Saferworld responded to over 30 requests to the conflict sensitivity helpdesk services we operate, including from Sida – the development arm of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the European Investment Bank (EIB), and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).

Recommendations from helpdesk tasks have been influential in integrating conflict sensitivity into the strategies, programmes/investments and practices of these institutions. For example, ADA incorporated changes that we suggested into a call for proposals to address the 'triple nexus' of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding work, specifically asking organisations to describe their own, local context-specific approach to this nexus. Sida adjusted its priorities in humanitarian coordination after a helpdesk assignment showed that high-level needs assessment reports were now mostly compliant with guidance, freeing Sida attention for other tasks. EIB started a process to develop their own Strategic Framework for Fragile and Conflict Affected Countries, part of a longer-term process of change to become more effective in conflict, something that the conflict sensitivity helpdesk continually supports.

We worked with Save the Children and SKL International to improve the conflict sensitivity of their programmes. As a result of our engagement, Save the Children adopted a position on the greater integration of peacebuilding approaches into their ongoing work in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. They improved the conflict sensitivity of their 'Syrian Adolescents Programme' and set up a global conflict sensitivity working group, representing a potentially movement-wide change. Based on our recommendations, SKL integrated conflict sensitivity into their programming in Lebanon, improved inclusivity by recruiting Syrian staff, and is implementing activities focused specifically on peacebuilding and social cohesion within the Akkar region in Lebanon.

The Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) in South Sudan was established (with swisspeace) in 2016, and continues to work with donors, policy makers and aid practitioners to integrate conflict sensitivity throughout strategic and policy decisions, programmes and operations in South Sudan. This is done through three focus areas: targeted support (including short courses, guidelines, and a help desk), tailored research and analysis on specific conflict topics, facilitating the sharing of knowledge, skills, and lessons (including hosting the Better Aid Forum).

In October 2020, building on the experiences, achievements and lessons with the CSRF, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) awarded Saferworld a grant to establish a pilot Conflict Sensitivity Facility (CSF) for Sudan. The CSF works with donors and

the wider aid community in Sudan to collaboratively conduct analysis and facilitate knowledge sharing, provide targeted capacity support, and provide spaces for problem-solving and discussions.

## Financial review of the year and position at the year-end

### Review of the year

Income in the year was £18.8m – a 6.5% decrease from the previous year's (£20.1m in 2019–20). The decrease was mainly from a reduction in restricted income due to the challenging funding environment brought on by the pandemic.

Our main sources of funding remain a range of government and institutional donors the largest being the European Commission, the Netherlands, UK, Swedish and US governments together contributing £15.8m or 85% of the total funding (2020: £16m)

Expenditure in the year was £18.3m, a decrease of 9% over the previous year's (£20.1m in 2019–20). 90% of this expenditure (£16.5m) was on restricted funds (£18.02m in 2019–20). Restricted reserves increased by £0.4m to £3.1m from the previous year's level of £2.7m.

Unrestricted income in the year was £2.3m (2.18m in 2019-20) while unrestricted expenditure was £2.2m (£2m in 2019–20). This resulted in a surplus of £76k compared with the previous year's surplus of £125k. The unrestricted reserves therefore increased to £1.08m from the previous year's level of £1m.

Programme expenditure represented 86% of total expenditure (89% in 2020). Support costs as a percentage of total expenditure increased to 14% from 11% in the previous year.

## Risk management

The trustees have identified the main risks that the charity is exposed to and have in place a strategy to minimise exposure to these risks. The main risks facing Saferworld and the mitigation work undertaken to address the risk are:

- **Staff and partner safety and security:** our Safety and Security policy sets out our agreed ways of working. Suitable training on security issues is provided to new staff and regularly refreshed. Visiting staff, partners and other personnel are trained on appropriate security needs when they visit a new location. Overseeing the policy and practice is an Operations Team led by the Director of Programmes which holds regular scheduled meetings.
- **Political instability and conflict in the countries and within communities with whom we work:** Saferworld is a grouping of specialist in security-related topics working in unstable environments and countries emerging from conflict. Our knowledge of these conflicts and experience allows us to work effectively, mindful of our personal safety, and also to ensure our work continues in turbulent times. We are skilled at working with partners remotely and using techniques to bridge temporary times of unrest, in safety, for example in our current Yemen work.
- **Resistance from governments and vested interests to objective assessments of causes and drivers of insecurity:** Saferworld has experience of working directly with local and central governments and agencies, where a careful considered approach is required to highlighting issues of insecurity. Our mitigation action would ensure that the safety of our staff and partners is of paramount importance. We would use our experiences to take on work only when there was a genuine interest in the outcomes and managing any competing interests to ensure dialogue with all parties and positive outcomes.
- **Significant change in our work as a result of the COVID-19 crisis:** The pandemic has affected the delivery of some activities under our programmes. As a result, we are responding by adapting our programmes for delivery in the changing circumstances and making a deeper assessment of operational conditions. We are developing capacity and infrastructure for long-term adaptation of our work and ways of working in light of the new situation
- **Funding challenges due to the COVID-19 crisis and changing donor priorities:** We are reviewing our resourcing strategy and strengthening our fundraising capacity while seeking deeper engagement with donors over the long-term. With reduced funding, we are increasing our efforts to diversify our funding and secure funding over longer time periods.
- **Staff availability and capacities in challenging environments:** Saferworld has skilled and dedicated staff, many of whom work in difficult environments. We seek to continue our work by good support for existing staff, competitive and fair salaries and appropriate policies on time off and leave. We train our staff and many have risen 'through the ranks' to confirm the success of these policies.

- Reputational risk from policy and advocacy work: our policy work delivers strong clear message to governments, other actors and other interested parties, boosted by our reputation for quality advice. An unclear or weak piece of work on a controversial topic may adversely impact our reputation. Our mitigation action includes strong review and collaboration systems to peer-review work, plus formal systems to cover research, written style, publication and dissemination sign-off, as well as risk assessments on major or sensitive publications. Regular training and contact with our Country Programmes to enhance the quality of our output reduces the risk of insufficiently considered work being published.

The trustees update the risk register each year and have concluded that the charity still has adequate cover for the expected risks.

## Investment policy

The Memorandum and Articles of Association state that the company may invest surplus funds in various investments, securities or property as appropriate. No investments were held during the year and the organisations' reserves are held in cash as working capital.

## Future plans

Mindful that we will be adapting to significant changes in the external political and economic environment as a result of the pandemic we are pursuing greater resilience through:

- adaptation of our programs and developing innovative ways of delivering our work and achieving greater impact and re-investing in the quality and effectiveness of our partnerships at all levels
- organisational review of our systems, structures and decision-making processes and developing leadership capacities in our programme teams
- improving our finance and risk management processes including measures to achieve better cost recovery across all programmes
- ensuring our long-term funding mix offers the best balance of funds to maintain coherent and complementary policy/advocacy and country programme portfolios

## Reserves policy and reserve levels

Reserves are held to ensure Saferworld can sustain long-term commitment to our communities, partners and other stakeholders.

Our reserves policy:

- a) ensures that reserves are sufficient to cover costs that would be incurred in the orderly winding down of the company's activities. This amounts to £1m and comprises: three months salaries of non-programme staff; contractual obligations for all staff; payments for rental notice periods; lease obligations and all other liabilities.
- b) is reviewed at least annually to reflect the current level of programmes being undertaken, the average longevity of service of relevant employees in service and changes in legal obligations relevant to the company's activities.

Currently, the organisation's free reserves are £1.08m (£1m in 2020).

Our target reserves level is £1m. We are just at the target level at the present time and are in the process of revising the policy to take account of new development in the environment since the outbreak of the pandemic.

## Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2021

## Structure, governance and management

The Charity is constituted as a company limited by guarantee governed by a Memorandum and Articles of Association.

### Organisation

The trustees govern Saferworld by working through the Executive Director and Executive Management Team (EMT) who report on performance against the strategic and operational plans approved by the trustees. The EMT meets regularly to review operational performance and progress against the Business Plan. The organisation's structure is reviewed periodically to ensure it is appropriate to deliver on its programmes. Saferworld has a Policy, Advocacy and Communications Division; a Programme Support and Learning Unit, Conflict Advisory Unit, Operations department responsible for human resources, facilities and IT; a Finance department; a Funding team; and a Director's office. There are also four Regional Programmes:

- East Africa
- South Asia
- Middle East and North Africa
- Central Asia

Each area is led by a Head of Programme or Division. This Head is a member of the Organisational Management Team (OMT), which is chaired by the Executive Director, and meets three to four times a year. The OMT plays a central part in the leadership of the organisation, with Heads responsible for day-to-day activities of the organisation as well as defining and implementing strategic priorities.

We have staff based in Austria, Belgium, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the UK, the US and Yemen

In April 2020, we successfully established Saferworld Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd. This new legal entity based in **China** marks an important milestone for Saferworld after more than a decade of work on China-related issues, and enables direct access to Chinese stakeholders.

## Saferworld

### Trustees

Godfrey Allen  
Stephanie Blair (Chair from June 2020)  
Owen Greene  
Georg Frerks  
Theresa Hanley  
Jeremy Lester (*Chair, Resigned June 2020*)  
Lars-Erik Lundin  
Golam Morshed (Treasurer)  
Ismayil Tahmazov  
Melanie Ward (Appointed 23 April 2020)  
Monique van Es (Appointed 23 April 2020)

### Secretary

Gbenga Coker

### Executive Director

Paul Murphy

### Registered office

Brick Yard  
28 Charles Square  
London, N1 6HT

### Company Number

03015948

### Charity number

1043843

### Bankers

The Cooperative Bank Plc

### Solicitors

Bates Wells

### Auditors

Haysmacintyre LLP

The Policy Advocacy and Communications Division leads the development of our thematic strategies and the implementation of work that is either conceptual or international in nature. The Division also leads our internal and external communications and advocacy work, and supports strategy development, monitoring and evaluation, research and capacity building with partners.

## Policy and regulations

In 2020–21, Saferworld continued our response to changing policies and regulations around reporting, data protection, safeguarding and terrorism.

- We continue to monitor and ensure we are fully compliant with the general data protection regulation, and we continually update our privacy and transparency policies, including our reporting in line with the International Aid Transparency Initiative requirements and the US Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List.
- We are enhancing our response to the growing and diverse threats to our cybersecurity. Initially this involves a systematic approach to raising awareness among staff with regular monthly modules and updates for all. We are also working toward the UK's cyber essentials certification.
- Saferworld has a zero-tolerance policy for any type of abuse, exploitation or harassment. This year, we continued in our efforts to strengthen our safeguarding policies and practice.
- We have rolled out our Safeguarding policy and procedures to all staff and partners, and amended all partner memorandums of understanding to reflect the new policy requirements.
- We appointed a board trustee to act as a safeguarding focal point to provide additional governance and oversight. This has been expanded to include three trustees that report to the board periodically
- We established a Safeguarding Working Group composed of senior management and country representatives to ensure we are embedding strong safeguarding standards in all functions and departments in the organisation. The group is leading on the development of a training pack for Saferworld staff and partners on safeguarding. This will include: a strong reflection on organisational culture and how power and gender dynamics need to shift to prevent safeguarding incidents; an overview of the types of abuse covered in our policy; Saferworld's reporting mechanisms; and our survivor-centred approach to safeguarding.
- We have also set up a safeguarding focal point system with at least one representative in all our offices, in order to provide survivor-centred support to all staff members, partner organisation staff and programme participants with safeguarding concerns.

## Trustees

The Board meets four times a year. Trustees also provide ongoing expertise to staff on their particular skill areas, which include finance, policy research, advocacy and communications, charitable law and governance. Trustees are eligible for reappointment every three years at the Annual General Meeting.

Trustees undertake a skills audit with the aim of attracting members with relevant experience and skills to the Board. In appointing new trustees consideration is given to the gender balance and the international nature of our work. Nominees meet with the Chair and Executive Director who recommend appointments to the Board.

On appointment, trustees agree to adhere by our code of conduct and sign a declaration of eligibility form. Each trustee receives a handbook which includes the Memorandum and Articles of Association, policies and procedures, including conflict of interest, and other guidance. Trustees are required to complete a declaration of interests each year. One trustee is charged with the responsibility of ensuring any potential conflict of interest is dealt with according to the policy. Any collaborative work between a trustee and Saferworld has to be approved by the Board of Trustees prior to the project, with the interested trustee not present for the discussion and decision.

## Fundraising

Saferworld does not employ third-party fundraisers and suitable measures are in place to protect vulnerable people. The organisation has a process in place for complaints to be made and this is publicised on the organisation's website. Saferworld did not receive any complaints in relation to fundraising in the current or prior year.

## Public benefit

We have referred to the Charity Commissions Guidance on Public Benefit when planning our work. We believe our activities, to reduce and prevent violent conflict and working with individuals, communities and states, set out to achieve the aims and objectives of the Charity. The trustees are therefore confident that we meet the public benefit requirement.

## Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of Saferworld for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as we are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

## Staff

Our success depends on the quality and commitment of our staff. We would like to thank them for their on-going work and commitment. We are committed to equality in recruitment, training, promotion and career development. Staff are consulted on a range of issues throughout each year and each office is encouraged to bring staff together on a regular basis, to discuss current work and future plans.

## Report and accounts

Saferworld

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Our remuneration policy for Key Management Personnel is consistent with our general pay policy, in which we aspire to pay the median market rate for all grades of employee. Pay scales and grade are benchmarked against a range of similar-sized and type of organisation, and we believe our terms achieve our stated objectives and are fair to the employees.

## Auditors

The auditors, Haysmacintyre LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In approving this report of the Directors, the Directors are also approving the Strategic Report included here in their capacity as Company Directors.

This report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 21 October 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

*Stephanie Blair*

Stephanie Blair – Director and Trustee (Chair)

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Saferworld

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saferworld for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Consolidated and Charity Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statements and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of the group's and parent charitable company's net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Trustees. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Trustees (which includes the strategic report and the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the Report of the Trustees have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees (which incorporates the strategic report and the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent charitable company; or
- the parent charitable company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### **Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 26, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the group and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to charity and company law applicable in England and Wales and compliance with legislation in the relevant overseas jurisdictions the group operates in, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011, and consider other factors such as payroll tax.

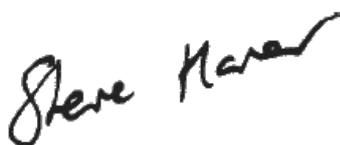
We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the improper recognition of revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals on a sample basis;
- Reviewing the cut-off of income recognised to consider whether income had been recognised in the correct accounting period; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates including those related to the recognition of income

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Steven Harper  
(Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP, Statutory Auditors  
Date: 17 December 2021

10 Queen Street Place  
London  
EC4R 1AG

**Report and accounts****Saferworld**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Consolidated statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)					
		<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>funds</b>	<b>funds</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	2	93	-	93	118
Charitable activities	2	2,224	16,504	18,728	19,984
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,317</b>	<b>16,504</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>20,101</b>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	3	336	-	336	364
Charitable activities	4	1,905	16,059	17,964	19,707
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,241</b>	<b>16,059</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>20,071</b>
<b>Net income and net movement in funds</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>31</b>
Reconciliation of funds:					
Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2019		1,007	2,716	3,723	3,692
<b>Fund balances at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>3,723</b>

There were no recognised gains or losses in 2021 or 2020 other than those included above.

The notes on pages 35 to 52 form part of these accounts.

**Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2021**

	Notes	2021 £ '000	2020 £ '000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	9	-	-
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors and prepayments	10	2,243	2,585
Cash at bank and in hand		3,523	3,830
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		5,765	6,415
<b>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	(1,521)	(2,692)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		4,244	3,723
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		4,244	3,723
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>FUNDS</b>			
Restricted funds	12	3,161	2,716
Unrestricted funds – other funds	13	1,083	1,007
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		4,244	3,723
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The surplus of the parent charity before consolidation was £0.1m (2020 £0.03m).

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 21 October 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

*Golam Morshed*  
.....

Golam Morshed  
Director and Trustee (Treasurer)

*Stephanie Blair*  
.....

Stephanie Blair  
Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 35 to 52 form part of these accounts.

**Charity balance sheet as at 31 March 2021**

	Notes	2021 £ '000	2020 £ '000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	9		-
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors and prepayments	10	1,982	3,315
Cash at bank and in hand		3,078	2,550
		5,060	5,865
<b>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	(816)	(2,142)
		4,244	3,723
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		4,244	3,723
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		4,244	3,723
<b>FUNDS</b>			
Restricted funds	12	3,161	2,716
Unrestricted funds – other funds	13	1,083	1,007
		4,244	3,723
		4,244	3,723

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 21 October 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

*Golam Morshed*  
.....

Golam Morshed  
Director and Trustee (Treasurer)

*Stephanie Blair*  
.....

Stephanie Blair  
Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 35 to 52 form part of these accounts.

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld****Consolidated statement of cash flows**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (see below)	(308)	(1,855)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	( - )	( - )
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	( - )	( - )
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(308)	(1,855)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	3,830	5,685
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,522	3,830
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Net expenditure for the year (as per the Statement of Financial Activities)	521	31
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	342	(994)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,171)	(892)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(308)	(1,855)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The notes on pages 35 to 52 form part of these accounts.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Saferworld is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (company number 3015948). It is also a charity registered with the Charity Commission. Its registered address is: The Garyston Center, 28 Charles Square, London N1 6HT

**a. Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Second Edition, effective 1 January 2019) – (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Saferworld meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

**b. Basis of consolidation**

The group financial statements consolidate those of the charity and its subsidiary undertakings (see note 16) as well as branches up to 31 March 2020.

**c. Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis**

Having considered future budgets and cash flows, the trustees confirm that they have no material uncertainties about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future (being at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements). In making this assessment, the trustees have considered the current operating environment including the impact of COVID-19.

**d. Fixed assets**

Expenditure on fixed assets is capitalised where the cost (or the value if donated) is in excess of £1,000; otherwise it is written off through the Statement of Financial Activities. Costs of replacements of major equipment and pianos are charged to designated funds set aside for that purpose by appropriations from Revenue.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset evenly over its expected life, as follows:-

Office, furniture and equipment	- 25% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33 to 50% straight line
Motor vehicles	- over the life of the project funding the purchase

**e. Funds**

The different funds are defined as follows:

Restricted funds are those funds which are to be used in accordance with specific instructions imposed by the donor or trust deed.

Unrestricted funds are those funds available to the charity for its general purposes. They include funds designated by the trustees for particular purposes where their use remains at the discretion of the trustees. Amounts may be set aside each year (enter details of the designated funds)

It is the policy of the trustees to retain in unrestricted funds, amounts which in their judgement, can help to mitigate the short term effects of income volatility and retain funds to generate sufficient income to meet current and future operational activities of the charity.

**f. Income recognition**

This comprises fees receivable from the various activities and investment income. All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' or 'revenue' grants. Is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grant have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Investment income is credited to income when it is receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank. Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

**g. Expenditure**

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred, inclusive of VAT, which cannot be recovered.

Charitable activities comprise the costs of running the charity's activities in line with the objectives stated on page 1 of this report.

Support costs have been allocated to charitable activities. Governance activities comprise organisational administration and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. Costs include direct costs of external audit, legal fees and other professional advice.

**h. Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

**i. Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand includes bank accounts, cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Creditors and provisions**

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

**k. VAT**

The charity is registered for VAT but is unable to reclaim all of the input tax incurred. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

**l. Pension Scheme**

All permanent UK staff employed by the charity are eligible to join the defined contribution pension scheme. Saferworld contributes 9% of salary provided the staff member contributes 3% of salary. The UK-based permanent staff pension fund is operated by Aviva (previously Friends Provident).

**m. Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgements**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The Charity makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Debtors from overseas subsidiaries have been written down to their recoverable amounts.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Critical areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

**n. Financial instruments**

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

**o. Foreign currency**

Assets and liabilities of overseas branches are included in the group balance sheet after converting to sterling at the year-end exchange rate. Income and expenditure transactions are included in the Statement of Financial Activities after converting to sterling at the average exchange rate for the year.

The foreign exchange gain/loss shown in the Statement of Financial Activities represents the gain/loss arising on converting the opening balance sheets of overseas branches at the year-end exchange rate.

<b>2.</b>	<b>INCOME – restricted funds</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
	The State of the Netherlands (Netherlands Embassy, Juba)	2,568	4,348
	USAID	235	-
	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland	-	77
	Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,190	1,191
	Other European governments		618
	European Commission	2,326	2,290
	US Department of State	1,753	1,470
	UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office	8	120
	UK Department for International Development (DFID)	5,741	6,518
	Open Society Institute		118
	United States Institute for Peace	162	108
	UNPBF/UNSCAR	166	330
	Oxfam Novib	17	66
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada	66	83
	Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	140	162
	Trust and Foundation		124
	Other smaller grants < £50,000	132	303
		16,504	17,926
		16,504	17,926

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld****NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

2. INCOME (continued)	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
<b>The restricted income from DFID comprise the following grants:</b>		
Promoting Sustainable Peace – Kenya	139	233
Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility	1,380	1,287
Chase Research grant	1,155	1,012
Aid Direct- Yemen	268	253
Promoting Sustainable Peace		498
Aid Direct – Community Security south Sudan	1,398	1,065
Women’s Empowerment Cox’s Bazar	(85)	684
Better Aid in Conflict	1,486	1,486
	<u>5,741</u>	<u>6,518</u>
	<u>2021</u> £ '000	<u>2020</u> £ '000
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Swedish International Development Agency	2,185	2,058
Donations & Legacies	93	118
Other income (consultancy, interest, etc.)	39	
	<u>2,317</u>	<u>2,175</u>
	<u>2021</u> £ '000	<u>2020</u> £ '000
<b>3. RAISING FUNDS</b>		
Staff costs	273	305
Direct costs	23	18
Support and governance costs	41	41
	<u>337</u>	<u>364</u>

The cost of generating funds includes staff taking part in fundraising activities in the form of contacts with potential grantors including governments, European Commission, charitable trusts and foundations.

**Report and accounts**  
For the year ended 31 March 2021  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**Saferworld**

<b>4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
Staff costs	6,230	7,815
Direct costs (including partner costs)	9,571	9,733
Support and governance costs	2,163	2,159
	<u>17,964</u>	<u>19,707</u>
	<u><u>17,964</u></u>	<u><u>19,707</u></u>
<b>5. SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
<b>ALLOCATED TO:</b>		
Charitable activities	2,163	2,159
Fundraising	41	41
	<u>2,204</u>	<u>2,200</u>
	<u><u>2,204</u></u>	<u><u>2,200</u></u>
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
<b>Support costs consist of:</b>		
Staff costs	1,492	1,578
Office costs	408	506
Other charitable expenses	202	116
	<u>2,102</u>	<u>2,200</u>
	<u><u>2,102</u></u>	<u><u>2,200</u></u>

Support costs have been allocated on the basis of staff costs relating to each activity.

**Report and accounts**  
For the year ended 31 March 2021  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**Saferworld**

<b>5. SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS (continued)</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
<b>Governance costs consist of:</b>		
Staff costs	43	45
Audit and accountancy fees	30	35
Other expenditure	29	23
	<u>102</u>	<u>103</u>
	<u><u>102</u></u>	<u><u>103</u></u>

Support costs have been allocated on the basis of staff costs relating to each activity.

<b>6. INCOME/EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
The net income in the year is stated after charging:		
Operating lease rental	-	-
Auditors' remuneration - as statutory auditors	24	24
Auditors' remuneration – other fees	12	11
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u><u>12</u></u>	<u><u>11</u></u>

<b>7. STAFF COSTS</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
Wages and salaries	6,772	8,289
Social security	515	453
Pension costs	452	500
Other staff costs including partner costs	298	573
	<u>8,037</u>	<u>9,816</u>
	<u><u>8,037</u></u>	<u><u>9,816</u></u>

The average number of staff employed by the charity during the year was as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Programmes	180	200
Fundraising	7	7
Governance and support	10	7
	<u>197</u>	<u>214</u>
	<u><u>197</u></u>	<u><u>214</u></u>

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)****Saferworld****7. STAFF COSTS (continued)**

Three employees earned between £60,000 and £69,999 in the year: (2020: three employees); No employee earned between £70,000 and £79,999 (2020: none) and one employee earned between £80,000 and £89,999 (2020: one). Pension costs for these staff amounted to £24,491 (2020: £26,100).

Amounts paid to key management personnel, being the Executive Management team (including pensions and benefits) amounted to £302,696 (2020: £290,196).

**8. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND REIMBURSED EXPENSES**

The trustees received no remuneration for their services during the year (2020: Nil). During the year no trustee received reimbursement of expenses (2020: 3):

		2021	2020
		£ '000	£ '000
	Expenses, comprising of travel, related accommodation and communications costs	0	5
<b>9</b>	<b>TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - GROUP AND CHARITY</b>		
		<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Fixtures, equipment &amp; computers</b>
		<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		<b>Total</b>
			<b>£'000</b>
	At 1 April 2020	326	106
	Additions	-	-
	Disposals	-	-
	At 31 March 2021	326	106
	<b>Depreciation</b>		
	At 1 April 2020	326	106
	Charge for the year	-	-
	Disposals	-	-
	At 31 March 2021	326	106
	<b>Net book value</b>		
	At 31 March 2021	-	-
	At 31 March 2020	-	-

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld**

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

10	<b>DEBTORS</b>	<b>Group</b>		<b>Charity</b>	
		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
	<b>Due within one year</b>				
	Prepayments	121	654	35	42
	Amounts due from donors	992	1,353	992	1,353
	Inter charity balances	-	-	384	1,910
	Other debtors	1,130	578	180	10
		<u>2,243</u>	<u>2,585</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>3,315</u>
		<u><u>2,243</u></u>	<u><u>2,585</u></u>	<u><u>1,591</u></u>	<u><u>3,315</u></u>
11	<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
	Creditors	666	458	74	135
	Other taxes and social security	22	60	-	-
	Accruals	584	426	434	259
	Deferred Income	249	1,748	249	1,748
		<u>1,521</u>	<u>2,692</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>2,142</u>
		<u><u>1,521</u></u>	<u><u>2,692</u></u>	<u><u>757</u></u>	<u><u>2,142</u></u>

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld**

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

12	SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES – GROUP	1 April 2020	Income	Expenditure	31 March 2021
		£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
	<b>Restricted funds</b>				
	EC Stabilization and Peace – South Sudan	(28)	878	(755)	95
	Dutch – Yemen	(49)	59	(10)	-
	Canada – Illicit trade China	(63)	71	(8)	-
	UK Aid Direct- South Sudan Community Security	(77)	1,398	(1,319)	3
	DFID- Better Aid in Conflict	-	1,486	(1,422)	64
	Danida Somalia: governance and peace programme	-			
	US INL Tajikistan CP	(280)	1,520	(1,313)	(73)
	CSSF- Nepal Peacebuilding project	(62)	74	(12)	-
	South Sudan: Community Security Resource Facility	-			
	Women’s Empowerment Cox’s Bazar	87	(86)	(1)	-
	DFID Chase research grant	(2)	1,155	(1,153)	-
	JRCT Peace and Rights based responses	25	26	(23)	28
	JRCT- Arms control	16	38	(39)	15
	JRCT- Security policy change		46	(33)	13
	Sida – Uganda: addressing Drivers of Conflict	-	1,889	(50)	1,839
	Myanmar CSSF- Strengthening Community Security	24	891	(891)	24
	DFID- Promoting Sustainable Peace Kenya	24	139	(164)	-
	USAID Kenya Building bridges	(23)	235	(303)	(92)
	Irish Aid	115		(125)	(10)
	Sida- Sudan	534	699	(1,133)	99
	Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Somalia	(247)	2,417	(1,494)	676
	Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Sudan	1,612	-	(904)	708
	EU–Africa-China dialogue	181	-	(181)	-
	US State Dept. Kyrgyzstan, Community Security Effectiveness	302	202	(387)	117
	Humanity United Sudan FWG	6	-	(6)	-
	EC Kyrgyzstan	(130)	142	(12)	-
	UNPBF – Kyrgyztan	(18)	120	(102)	-
	Sida – Somalia Building foundation for peace	(22)	249	(363)	(136)
	EC Rebuilding Governance in Yemen	648	1,309	(1,980)	(23)
	Other smaller projects	143	1,547	(1,876)	(186)
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	<b>Total restricted funds</b>	2,716	16,504	16,059	3,161
	All unrestricted funds (Note 13)	1,007	2,317	(2,241)	1,083
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		--			
	<b>Total reserves</b>	3,723	18,821	(18,300)	4,244
		=====	=====	=====	=====

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

12	SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES – GROUP	1 April 2019	Income	Expenditure	31 March 2020
		£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
	<b>Restricted funds</b>				
	Dutch Embassy – South Sudan	452	318	(1,179)	(409)
	Dutch – Yemen	314	-	(363)	(49)
	Canada – Illicit trade China	90	-	(153)	(63)
	UK Aid Direct- South Sudan Community Security	42	1,065	(1,184)	(77)
	DFID- Better Aid in Conflict		1,485	(1,485)	-
	Danida Somalia: governance and peace programme	(68)	68	-	-
	US INL Tajikistan CP	(165)	901	(1,016)	(280)
	CSSF- Nepal Peacebuilding project	18	257	(337)	(62)
	South Sudan: Community Security Resource Facility	-			-
	Women’s Empowerment Cox’s Bazar	-	684	(597)	87
	DFID Chase research grant	(2)	1,011	(1011)	(2)
	JCRT Peace and Rights based responses	11	44	(30)	25
	JCRT- Arms control		63	(47)	16
	Myanmar PSF –Community security & Governance	(11)	11	-	-
	Myanmar CSSF – Strengthening Community Security	4	824	(804)	24
	DFID- Promoting Sustainable Peace	88	731	(795)	24
	Irish Aid	109	141	(135)	115
	Sida – Sudan		781	(247)	534
	Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Somalia	535	1,000	(1,782)	(247)
	Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Sudan	377	2,387	(1,152)	1,612
	Anonymous donor	212	-	(212)	-
	US State Dept. Kyrgyzstan, Community Security Effectiveness	297	433	(428)	302
	Humanity United Sudan FWG	69	0	(63)	6
	EC Kyrgyzstan	29	83	(242)	(130)
	UNPBF – Kyrgyztan	121	152	(291)	(18)
	Swedish MFA-Assessing Somalia AlShabaab	12	-	(9)	3
	UNMAS	(3)	-	-	(3)
	EC Rebuilding Governance in Yemen	199	1,811	(1,362)	648
	Other smaller projects	80	3,676	(3,096)	660
		_____	_____	_____	_____
	<b>Total restricted funds</b>	2,810	17,926	(18,020)	2,716
	All unrestricted funds (Note 13)	882	2,176	(2,051)	1,007
		_____	_____	_____	_____
	<b>Total reserves</b>	3,692	20,102	(20,071)	3,723
		=====	=====	=====	=====

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld**

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld**

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**12.**

**Deficits on restricted funds**

As shown above, some restricted funds were in a deficit position at the year end. This occurs because of spend being recorded in advance of the income and we are satisfied that in each case there is sufficient future income expected to reverse the deficits shown.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**13. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2021**

Unrestricted income is comprised of funds which the trustees are free to use in the furtherance of the organisations charitable objectives.

	At 1 April 2020 £ '000	Income £ '000	Expenditure £ '000	At 31 March 2021 £ '000
Swedish International Development Agency	-	2,185	2,185	0
Other unrestricted income	1,007	132	56	1,083
	<u>1,007</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>2,241</u>	<u>1,083</u>
<b>Reserve analysis</b>				
Designated reserves	-	-		-
Other unrestricted reserves	1,007	2,317	2,241	1,083
	<u>1,007</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>2,241</u>	<u>1,083</u>

The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) provided £2,184,858 for our programme of work to address small arms and light weapons, security sector reform, international transfer controls, and impact assessment. Other income is from individuals and small grants from foundations and governments for a range of work.

**UNRESTRICTED FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2020**

Unrestricted income is comprised of funds which the trustees are free to use in the furtherance of the organisations charitable objectives.

	At 1 April 2019 £ '000	Income £ '000	Expenditure £ '000	At 31 March 2020 £ '000
Swedish International Development Agency	-	2,058	2,051	7
Other unrestricted income	882	118	0	1,000
	<u>882</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,007</u>
<b>Reserve analysis</b>				
Designated reserves	-	-		-
Other unrestricted reserves	882	2,176	2,051	1,007
	<u>882</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,007</u>

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS –  
GROUP AND CHARITY -2021**

	<b>Restricted £ '000</b>	<b>Unrestricted £ '000</b>	<b>Total £ '000</b>
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
Net current assets	3,161	1,083	4,244
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total net assets	3,161	1,083	4,244
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS –  
GROUP AND CHARITY -2020**

	<b>Restricted £ '000</b>	<b>Unrestricted £ '000</b>	<b>Total £ '000</b>
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
Net current assets	2,716	1,007	3,723
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total net assets	2,716	1,007	3,723
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**15. Subsidiary entities included in the group consolidated result**

Saferworld presents the results of all overseas controlled group entities. All of these entities have obtained local registration in their country of operation. As all contracts are held by the UK charity, which provides all funds to overseas group entities, these subsidiaries own no reserves in their own right and have income equal to expenditure. The entities are listed below, together with their expenditure for the year.

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Saferworld entity</b>	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
Saferworld Kenya	637	1,825
Saferworld Somalia	1,835	1,248
Saferworld Uganda	1,425	1,694
Saferworld South Sudan	3,221	3,365
Saferworld Sudan	238	-
Saferworld Europe	200	187
Saferworld Tajikistan	1,267	1,219
Saferworld Kyrgyzstan	419	798
Saferworld Nepal	82	334

The income and result for Saferworld charity is the same as that shown in the Group Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities on page 31.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**16. Financial instruments - group**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
Financial assets measured by amortised cost	2,122	1,931
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Financial liabilities measured by amortised cost	1,261	884
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Financial assets include amounts due from donors and other debtors. Financial liabilities include trade creditors and other creditors. In addition to the above, the Group held cash of £3,523K (2020: £3,830K).

**17. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

At the year end the charity had commitments under operating lease on buildings as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ '000</b>	<b>£ '000</b>
Expiry date:		
Under one year	33	33
Between 1 to 5 years	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**18. SHARE CAPITAL**

Saferworld is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. Each member is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 in the event of the charity being wound up.

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld**

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**19. Consolidated statement of financial activity: 2020 and 2021**

	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	funds	funds		funds	funds	
	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
<b>Income and endowments from:</b>						
Donations and legacies	93	-	93	118	-	118
Charitable activities	2,224	16,504	18,728	2,058	17,926	19,984
	<u>          </u>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>17,926</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>17,926</b>	<b>20,101</b>
	<u>          </u>					
<b>Expenditure on:</b>						
Raising funds	336	-	336	364	-	364
Charitable activities	1,905	16,059	17,964	1,687	18,020	19,707
	<u>          </u>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>16,059</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>18,020</b>	<b>20,071</b>
	<u>          </u>					
<b>Net movement in funds</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>31</b>
Reconciliation of funds:						
Fund balances brought forward	1,007	2,716	3,723	913	882	2,810
	<u>          </u>					
Fund balances carried forward	1,083	3,161	4,244	1,007	2,716	3,723
	<u>          </u>					